APPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

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LESSON FOR JULY 2

EZEKIEL, THE WATCHMAN OF ISRAEL

LESSON TEXT—Ezekiel 2:1-3:21.

GOLDEN TEXT—Seek ye the Lord while He may be found; call ye upon Him while He is near; let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon.—Isa. 55:6-7.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—II Kings 17:13, 14; Isa. 6:1-13; Jer. 1:1-19; Matt. 23: 37; Acts 20:26-31, 26, 27, 29-31.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Shepherd and the Sheep.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Ezekiel Watches and Warns Israel.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Facing a Hard Task.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Duty of Warning Others.

I. Ezekiel's Call (v. 1, 2).

1. Commanded to Stand Up (v. 1). Ezekiel was given a vision of the Almighty God on His throne of glory (ch. 1). The purpose of this vision was to give him a synthetic grasp of the execution of the divine will through the powers and forces which he had created. Before the vision the prophet fell prostrate upon his face. The essential equipment of a minister for the discharge of His task is a vision of the Almighty.

2. Filled With the Spirit (v. 2). By the Spirit the divine energy entered him and enabled him to execute the commission given to him.

II. Ezekiel's Commission (vv. 3-8).

1. The Moral Condition of the People (vv. 3, 4). (1) A rebellious nation (v. 3). This rebelliousness perhaps referred to their heathen idolatrous practices. (2) Impudent children (v. 4). "Impudent" literally means "hard of face." It means the grossest perversity which caused them to stand up in the presence of the prophets of God without a sense of guilt or compunction of conscience.

2. The Charge (v. 4). He was to deliver the message of God. He was to declare, "Thus saith the Lord God."

3. The Difficulty of His Task (vv. 5-8). He was to deliver the message of God whether they would hear or forebear. He was thus apprised of the difficulty of his task and warned not to be rebellious as the people had been. Ezekiel was to fearlessly execute his commission, though the attitude of the people be as "briers" and "thorns" and "scorpions." The life of a man of God will run counter to the world.

III. Ezekiel's Experimental Qualifications (2:9-3:16).

Before one can preach to others he must have an experience—must be in sympathetic accord with God and His message.

1. Eating the Book (2:9-3:9). This book contained God's woes upon the stiff-necked and rebellious people (v. 10). In order to speak God's threatenings effectively to others we must inwardly digest and appropriate them ourselves. The eating of the book was in his mouth as honey for sweetness. Though his ministry was difficult and the judgment severe, the prophet was in entire sympathy with God's purpose and found delight in His will. The result of this eating was that Ezekiel was made "hard of face and forehead" to go against the people who were "hard of face and forehead."

2. Urged on by the Spirit (3:10-14). In order to strengthen Ezekiel for his task, the wonderful symbolism of God's providential agencies which had been before him in chapter 1 was brought to his attention, assuring him that God would accompany him to his new destination. He went in bitterness to the captives. By "bitterness" is meant sadness on account of the calamities of which he was the messenger (3:14).

3. Entering Into Sympathy (v. 15). In order to minister to a people one must enter into sympathy with them; must show that the message is from the depth of the heart; that to declare the message of woe is a great grief. Ezekiel mingled his tears with theirs.

IV. Ezekiel's Grave Responsibility (3:17-21).

God made him a watchman. Every minister is a watchman over his flock. Two things were required of him:

1. To Hear the Word at God's Mouth. The source of his message was God's Word. So today the minister is to get his message from God.

2. Sound the Warning (v. 17). After he heard God's message he was to speak it out. The same duty is upon the minister today. Cases in point for his guidance (vv. 18-21):

(1) When God says to the wicked "Thou shalt surely die" (v. 18), and the watchman fails to warn him, the wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood shall be required at the watchman's hand.

(2) If the watchman warn the wicked and the warning is unheeded (v. 19), the wicked man shall perish, but the watchman has delivered his soul.

(3) When a righteous man turns to do iniquity and God gives him over to stumbling in his own sin, his past seeming righteousness will be of no avail, but his blood will be required at the hand of the watchman if he fail to warn him (v. 20).

(4). If the watchman so warns the righteous man that he fall not into sin, the man shall be saved and the watchman hath delivered his soul.

Ministers have most solemn obligations, that of discharging their obligation whether men will hear or forefear.

Somsan and Delilah.

And it came to pass afterward, that he loved a woman in the valley of Sorek, whose name was Delilah, and the lords of the Philistines came up unto her, and said unto her, Entice him, and see wherein his great strength lieth, and by what means we may prevail against him, that we may bind him and afflict him: and we will give thee every one of us eleven hundred pieces of silver.—Judges 16:1, 5.

The Wise Shall Understand.

Many shall be purified and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly; and none of the wicked shall understand; but the wise shall understand.—Daniel 12:10.

Being Wise.

It is better to be wise and not to seem so, than to seem wise and not to be so.—Plato.

Honest Error.

Honest error is to be pitied, not ridiculed.—Chesterfield.

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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ASSASSINS SLAY DR. RATHENAU

Berlin Police Head Raises Offer of Reward for Capture to 1,000,000 Marks.

GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION

Check Put on Roylists—Army Demonstrations Forbidden—State of Emergency to Be Proclaimed.

Berlin.—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German foreign minister, who was more closely identified than any other German with the efforts for the rehabilitation of this country since the war, was shot and killed by two or more unknown assassins while on his way from his residence to the foreign office.

The minister was subjected to a hail of bullets, one of them striking him in the throat and passing upward to the brain, while others struck him in various parts of the body. Hand grenades also were thrown, almost wrecking the car in which Dr. Rathenau was riding, and inflicting further injuries on him.

Dr. Rathenau was struck by at least eight bullets, any one of which would have proven fatal, according to the autopsy.

Chancelor Wirth's government is marshaling the nation's liberal elements to the defense of labor parties, as it did during the Kapp revolt. An announcement is made that the government will establish extraordinary courts for the trial of Nationalist plotters, and that a state of emergency for Prussia will be proclaimed.

All regimental reunions and militaristic demonstrations are to be prohibited. Yet, despite vociferous cries of "Long live the Republic," which resounded through the reichstag chamber at the close of a memorial session for Rathenau, thoughtful men of all ranks and parties were silently but gravely apprehensive for the nation's fate.

While the heat of resentment and partisan feeling has not sufficiently cooled to warrant a sure appraisal of the direction in which the political effect of Rathenau's assassination will spread, yet this much is certain—the government is facing a far more precarious situation than it did when Nationalist bullets struck down Erzberger in the Black Forest ten months ago.

The minister was shot and instantly killed as he was leaving his residence in Grunewald, a suburb of Berlin, for the foreign office in an automobile. It has been established by the police that the shots were fired by two persons in a strange automobile, and that they used automatic pistols. Chief of Police Richter personally is conducting the investigation.

Some witnesses of the assassination declare three men were in the motor car from which the shots were fired at Dr. Rathenau, and that he was accompanied by a woman when he left his vila at Grunewald for the foreign office. Five minutes later the automobile returned to the vila with Dr. Rathenau dead.

The prefect of police raised the offer of reward for the capture of Dr. Walter Rathenau's assassin to 1,000,000 marks.

Dr. Rathenau, who was unmarried, used alternately as a residence his town vila situated in the garden adjoining the foreign office. He also had a country seat at Freinwald, not far from Berlin.

The emotion which marked the brief addresses of Chancelor Wirth and President Loebe before the reichstag on the assassination reflected sentiments which were shared by many others, while the riotings of the radicals throughout what was to have been a decorous memorial to the dead foreign minister reflected the feeling of unrelenting vengeance vowed in behalf of the German proletariat. Never did the reichstag witness such scenes of turbulence and execrations. Dr. Karl Heifferich, the nationalist leader, who had attacked Rathenau in a savage speech in the reichstag, sat carried up in his seat far to the right of the house. He appeared to be in a very depressed and somewhat fearful state.

URGES NEW ALIEN BAR

House Member Would Admit Only Persons Eligible to Citizenship.

Washington.—Under a bill designed to tighten up the immigration law, introduced by Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee, admission for permanent residence in this country would be granted only to aliens eligible for citizenship, thus, it was pointed out, shutting the gates to Japanese, Chinese, Mongolians and others not granted the right of citizenship.

QUIT MT. EVEREST ATTEMPT

Climbers Reach Altitude of 27,350 Feet, a Record Height.

London.—Sir Francis Youngbusband, president of the Royal Geographical Society, stated regarding the Mt. Everest expedition that the breaking of the monsoon might definitely frustrate any further effort at reaching the summit. He said that in attaining the altitude of 27,350 feet the expedition had raised the standard of human achievement. The summit is 29,140 feet in height.

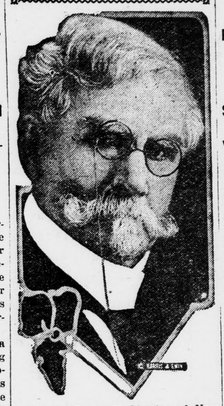
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER DEAD

Associated With Brother, John D., In Development of Standard Oil.

New York.—William Rockefeller, financier and brother of John D. Rockefeller, died at his home, Rockwood Hall, North Tarrytown, of pneumonia, which developed from a cold contracted in recent heavy rains. Five physicians were in attendance, but Mr. Rockefeller's advanced age and many years of ill health proved a great handicap in fighting the disease. He was eighty-one years old.

JAMES E. MARTINE

"Farmer Jim" Is Running for the New Jersey Senate



Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey, "Farmer Jim," who is running for the senate again at the request of the railroad unions. He was the first senator to be elected by the people east of the Mississippi river. He was Democratic candidate for various offices for 40 years before finally being elected.

COMMONS UPHOLDS POLICY OF IRELAND

British Parliament Votes Confidence, 342 to 75, After Churchill Puts Blame on De Valera.

London.—The government's Irish policy won the support of the house of commons by a vote of 342 to 75. It was forcibly presented by Winston Churchill, the colonial secretary, in the face of criticism made dramatic by the fact that most of the members of the house had just returned from the funeral of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson.

Debate was forced by an anti-government amendment to the supply bill, used by the die hards to challenge the government as a sequel to the Wilson murder. Prime Minister Lloyd George said he would regard it as a vote of confidence.

Mr. Churchill plainly showed the cabinet's greatly stiffened attitude toward the Irish provisional government, in insisting that the activities of extremists must speedily be ended, or the free state treaty would be considered violated, and the cabinet would resume full liberty of action to safeguard rights and interests of the people in Ireland.

He declared that the government fully intended to pursue its policy of keeping faith with Ulster; that it had armed and equipped forces there and would go to the limit in men, munitions and money to make sure that life would be properly protected and people allowed to live their lives under their own parliament with the utmost security, as their hearts willed.

Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court and Ambassador George Harvey were seated in the ambassadors' gallery.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WARSAW.—The failure of the Soviet government to ratify the Russo-Italian commercial treaty was due to Germany.

MEXICO CITY.—Berto J. Pani, secretary of foreign affairs, has been officially advised by the American embassy of the kidnaping of A. Bruce Bielaski in the state of Morelos, and the promise has been given that all possible measures will be taken to effect his release.

PEKING.—The formation of a "United States of China," modeled after the American plan, is demanded by General Chen Chiung Ming.

LONDON.—Chief Justice Taft guest at dinner given by Ambassador Harvey for King George and Queen Mary.

NEW YORK.—Hotel Claridge, beaten by prohibition, to become an office building; business men call dry law enforcement mockery.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Governor Len Small acquitted of conspiracy to defraud state of Illinois.

LONDON.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the Mount Everett expedition may be abandoned. The third and final attempt to reach the summit, the message says, added only 100 feet to the record.

CINCINNATI.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was re-elected without opposition at the federation's annual convention. It was his forty-first election.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Williamson county may be bankrupt for fifty years as a result of rioting near Herrin. The county is liable for damages and must pay not to exceed $5,000 for each death. The total liability of the county will be approximately $500,000.

LONDON.—Police find assassination of Field Marshal Wilson was part of a widespread terrorism plot.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Charles C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition held here in 1915, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator from California this year, authorized spokesmen for him, announced.

TOKYO.—The Yap treaty with the United States was approved by the privy council and Japanese prince regent. The treaty fixes the rights of each nation in the island, which is under Japanese mandate.

PEKING.—Lives of missionaries in China endangered in renewed disorders: Sun Yat-sen has disappeared.

CABINET SHARING CONGRESS WORK

President and His Official Advisers Favor Representation in the Two Houses.

SUPPORT LAW FOR CHANGE

Would Attend Sessions to Speak on Questions Relating to Departments. Modification of British System Is Provided for in Three Measures.

Washington.—A long latent movement to have cabinet representation on the floors of the senate and house of representatives was revived and received an impetus at the last session of the Harding cabinet. President Harding and his cabinet associates showed decided sympathy with the proposal, and it was indicated afterward at the White House that if the practice was sanctioned by Congress the President and the heads of the executive departments would be glad to co-operate.

The matter was brought to the attention of the cabinet by representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, who had written letters to all the members of that body asking their opinion as to the merits of a bill he had introduced in the house on August 20, 1921, "to provide that the principal officer of each executive department shall attend certain sessions of the senate and house of representatives." It is proposed in the bill that the various heads of departments "shall be entitled to occupy seats on the floor of the senate and the house of representatives, with the right to participate in debate on matters relating to the business of their respective departments under such rules as may be prescribed by the senate and house, respectively."

There are two similar measures pending in Congress—one offered by Senator McLean of Connecticut, on April 12, 1921, and he other by Representative Montague of Virginia, on April 11, 1921. The purpose of all these is to adopt in modified form the practice of the British Parliament and the parliamentary heads of the most nations to have ministers of government appear at parliamentary sessions and explain measures which they have caused to be introduced, oppose measures obnoxious to the government, and answer questions pertaining to the conduct of their offices.

Under this system the secretary of war would attend the sessions of the house when the annual army appropriation bill or a bill for the reorganization of the army was under consideration, while the secretary of state would be at hand to give information to the senate concerning an important treaty with a foreign power.

It is not intended that the practice shall bring about any modification of the constitutional designation of the President as the sole responsible official of the executive government. There is no constitutional sanction for the cabinet, which is purely an advisory body existing at the pleasure of the President. The cabinet is not named in ither the Constitution or any statute, and its members have no such responsibility for the conduct of the executive government as is imposed on members of the British Cabinet. They are subject to certain laws relating to their individual departments, and may be impeached and dismissed by the legislative branch, but, generally, complete executive responsibility rests, under the Constitution, with the President alone. "I am my own Prime Minister," said President Wilson at Paris.

It is not intended that by any of the pending bills cabinet officers shall be members of the senate or the house. Under the British system a member of the cabinet must be either a member of the house of commons or the house of lords, and if the commons, he must again stand for election in some constituency after he has been designated for the cabinet. The members of the Harding Cabinet, if the legislation is enacted, would merely attend the sessions of the senate or the house and, while being privileged to participate in debate, would have no vote.

DAUGHERTY WET SHIP PROBLEM

Secretary Mellon Asks Attorney General for Ruling.

Washington.—Secretary Mellon has formally requested Attorney General Daugherty for a ruling as to the legality of the sale of liquor on Shipping Board vessels outside the three-mile limit. It has been officially held by counsel for the prohibition enforcement unit that treasury regulations as now drawn do not prohibit such sales, but the ruling, when made, will definitely determine the question.

ADDED JUDGE FOR JERSEY

Congress Deadlock on Federal Judicial Bill Is Broken.

Washington.—The deadlock on the bill to create a score or more of Federal judges was broken by agreement of the senate and house conferees to give an additional Federal judge to New Jersey, New Mexico, Eastern Illinois district and the Middle Tennessee district.

The senate provision for an additional judge for Georgia was stricken from the bill.

AMERICAN BRITISH GOLF STAR

Open Championship Again Lands in This Country.

Sandwich, England.—There could be no more thrilling finish than that of the 1922 British open golf championship over St. George's course, which was won by Walter Hagen with a grand total of 300. Barnes and Duncan, one stroke behind, were tied for second, with Hutchison fourth, only two strokes behind his successor. Hagen finished when Barnes was at the ninth in his last round.

MME. F. C. NONO

Wife of Charge d'Affaires of Roumanian Legation

Mme. Frederick C. Nano, the beautiful wife of the charge d'affaires of the Rumanian legation in Washington.

ANTHRACITE MINERS' VOTE FAVORS STRIKE

Scale Committee Tabulates Referendum and Prepares for Declaration—War Chest Planned.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Assured of the support of the 150,000 union anthracite miners who have remained under suspension of work since April 1, the general wage scale committee began tabulating the referendum just completed and prepared for declaration of an actual strike.

Plans were laid for a "war chest," with a financial campaign in the principal cities of the East and the solicitation of funds to enable the miners "to carry the present situation to victory."

The committee did not officially authorize the substitution of the word "strike" for "suspension"—the term by which was designated the walkout ordered by the United Mine Workers of America nearly three months ago. This, said Thomas Kennedy, president of the Scale Committee, it was decided to withhold until tellers complete tabulation of results in the referendum.

It remains for the committee to decide what means it will adopt to assure success to the hard coal miners' fight for a 20 per cent wage increase. The question of withdrawing maintenance men from the mines, permitting them to be flooded will be decided immediately. Little active sentiment favoring such action was apparent among the hundreds of miners who gathered here.

Payment of strike benefits, in the event the strike becomes absolute, would not begin on a universal basis, Mr. Kennedy said. He asserted "only a few minor cases" of actual hardship had been reported among miner's families thus far, and that the war chest would be distributed as the strike progressed "only in emergency relief cases."

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Lewis sees Harding and Secretaries Davis and Hoover on miners' strike, but no settlement looked for.

Senate committee urges continuance of occupation of Haiti, but reduction of American marine forces there.

Representative Fordney announces he will retire from Congress at end of present term.

Congress completes passage of port of New York bill, giving federal consent to port development.

President Harding determined to take aggressive action to end coal mine strike.

Republican leaders trying to shorten debate on tariff.

Increased prices of agricultural products, which will follow enactment of the tariff bill, will mean a tax on the American people amounting to more than $1,000,000,000, according to Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota tells the farmers the emergency agricultural tariff act is responsible for the high prices which they are receiving for their products and promices them a permanent tariff bill extending their protection.

Drys to make vigorous fight to hold grip on Congress; have already gained five seats in primaries.

President declines to censor cabinet speeches; ignores Secretary Weeks' espousal of wine and beer.

Senator Williams of Mississippi introduced an amendment to be proposed to the soldiers' bonus bill to restrict the benefit of the legislation only to those receiving salaries of $2,000 annually or under.

House passed third deficiency bill after eight quorum calls were demanded by Representative Voigt, Wisconsin.

Supreme Court decision holding that labor organizations can be sued under provisions of anti-trust law may be applied to strikers in event of a railroad strike.

House adopts special rule for consideration of bill re-enacting Grain Futures act to meet Supreme Court objections.

Chairman Lasker, of Shipping Board, plans mid-West trip in furtherance of ship subsidy legislation.

Senators Heflin of Alabama, and Glass of Virginia call each other "liar" in senate debate, but no blows are struck.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Winchester.—Rear-Admiral Louis M. Nulton, commandant, Philadelphia Navy Yard, here on week-end visit, was bitten by a usually friendly dog belonging to a former neighbor. He was patting the dog's head when the animal snapped him, lacerating the skin of two fingers and drawing blood. Admiral Nulton promptly had the injuries cauterized.

Lynchburg.—The Lynchburg Post, American Legion, is preparing to stage a campaign for a clubhouse to cost between $40,000 and $50,000, which would include country club privileges for members such as pool and billiards, bowling, tennis and a natatorium. The post is to have a meeting early this month to begin preliminary arrangements looking to securing a site and plans for a club building.

Lynchburg.—Cleveland Jackson, negro, who escaped several days ago from a State road force in Orange county, was captured by local police just outside of Lynchburg. The officers ran upon the negro after a long chase and found him trying to force his shackles off his legs with a hammer. The negro's record is not known here, except that he has served about six years of a nine-year sentence.

Lynchburg.—Charters have been issued from the State headquarters here of the Virginia Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union for locals at White Hall and Kernstown, both in Frederick county. The officers at White Hall are George M. Carson, president; J. W. Rees, vice-president, and Eugene H. Andrews, secretary-treasurer, and at Kernstown, J. William Cammer, president; A. R. Smith, vice-president, and W. L. Cidler, secretary-treasurer.

Richmond.—Four men, six stills and one automobile, were captured by State prohibition agents, Harry B. Smith, State prohibition commissioner, announced. A 100-gallon still was captured and Cumberland Bennett, charged with selling and storing whisky, was arrested in Rappahannock county, as were a sixty-gallon still and two fifty-gallon fermenters, Agent Vincent O. Smith, stated in a report. One eight-gallon copper still was captured in Richmond county and two ten-gallon copper stills, fifteen gallons of corn whisky, one touring car, and J. C. and E. A. Dameros and Lloyd Gawen were captured in Westmoreland county. A fifteen-gallon copper still with fifty gallons of mash and six quarts of whisky were confiscated by Agents Brown, Palmer, Elliott and Berkley, who made some of the other raids.

Bristol.—"I know that I am going to die, but I will be dead only three days. At the end of the three days I will be restored to life. Please don't bury my body, because it will be a useless expense. I am coming back!" This was the statement made here by A. J. Mink, 63, on his deathbed at his home here. An hour later he was dead. Relatives held a conference, and there was a disagreement concerning disposal of the remains. Several members of the family wanted the body held until the expiration of the three-day period, while others favored immediate burial. Majority ruled, and Mink was laid to rest in East Hill Cemetery. Mink's mind appeared to be perfectly clear up to the time of his death. Following his unusual statement, a short prayer service was held, and he died a few minutes later.

Petersburg.—A large and very much interested number of farmers attended the meeting of the Farmers' Union held in Midway school house, near Sutherland. There were several hundred women among the crowds. In spite of the great pressure of farm work at the present time, many from several miles away attended. It was stated by a member of the association that nearly every farmer in the Dinwiddie section had joined the Tobacco Growers' Association. S. B. Betts, manager of the Watson Warehouse, in Petersburg, which is now under lease to the association, made the principal address and spoke unusually encouraging relative to conditions. He spoke along the lines of unity and urged closer co-operation among the farmers, especially those joining the association.

Lynchburg.—Small newsboys here who are being cut out of their street sales are protesting over the provisions of the new child labor law, which requires the registration of newsies between 12 and 14 years of age, and actually puts the lad under 12 out of business. Without realizing that the only place a change can be made is in the General Assembly, the small newsies here have signed a petition urging that they be permitted to work as in the past. The new law will put more than 50 per cent. of the local newsboys out of business.

WIFE AND HUSBAND MURDERED.

Demented Relative Of Dead Man Is Suspected.

Stroudsburg, Pa.—Fred Demund and his wife were found murdered in their bed at North Water Gap, Pa., both having been shot through the back. The husband is the son of Napoleon Demund, postmaster of North Water Gap, three miles from here. The son and wife occupied a bungalow only 50 yards from the home of the parent, but no one heard a shot during the night. A demented relative of the dead man is suspected of the crime

Given Federal Recognition.

The service battery recently organized at Newport News, with Captain Thomas J. Crandall in command, has received Federal recognition, Adjutant-General W. W. Sale announced. Federal recognition has been extended the medical department detachment of the First Coast Artillery command at Roanoke, with Captain Ira H. Hurt commanding.

Portsmouth.—Twenty-nine Baptist ministers, representing all churches in the Portsmouth District Association adopted resolutions condemning the playing of baseball on Sunday and commending Portsmouth city officials for their prompt action in suppressing Sunday's game.

Winchester.—Convinced that modern life is corrupting and spiritually demoralizing, and that church members themselves are not living up to the right standards, the Rev. M. Allen Stickley, until recently pastor of a group of churches of the Disciples of Christ, announced plans to set up a "real Christian community," in Patrick county. Those who join in the movement, he said, intended to dwell together according to their conception of the manner "in which the scriptures require Christians to live."

Richmond.—State Highway Commissioner George P. Coleman, who under the reorganization plans of the State Highway Commission relinquished the business duties of that office on July 1 to Chairman Henry G. Shirley paid a high compliment to the members of the retiring commission. "They have worked faithfully in laying the foundation for future highway work in Virginia, and the time will come when their endeavors will be recognized by the people of the Old Dominion," said Mr. Coleman.

Norfolk.—The fight for the revision of the Virginia pilotage laws will be resumed at the extraordinary session of the General Assembly, which Governor Trinkle is expected to convene in September to authorize the issuance of road bonds. While the call will be specifically for passing on the road bond question and kindred subjects, there is no way by which legislators may be prevented from taking up other matters if sufficient votes are secured. Since the defeat of pilotage legislation at the regular session, it has been understood that opponents of the Virginia Pilot Association, and others who seek reform in the present laws, planned to renew their efforts at revision if the Governor should convene the extra session.

Fredericksburg.—Two barrels of red cherry wine, approximately fifty-five gallons, were captured in a raid on the place of Allen Stewart, near Aquia, Stafford county, Sunday by Constable W. E. Brooks and deputies of Falmouth. His dwelling was visited by the officers with a search warrant and the two barrels of wine were found. All of the wine was destroyed by Constable Brooks, with the exception of one gallon, which was preserved as evidence. Stewart was placed under a bond of $1,000 for his appearance before a grand jury in the Circuit Court of Stafford county. He is charged with manufacture, storage and sale of ardent spirits in violation of the State prohibition laws.

Lynchburg.—R. C. Blackford, chairman of the local school board, who is championing the cause of the newsboy under 12 years, who had been cut out of business by the new State child labor law, has written Governor Trinkle, urging, if it is necessary, to include consideration of this law in a call for an extra session of the General Assembly, in case one should be convened, to consider the State highway problems. Mr. Blackford is also arranging to send a monster petition from here for a removal of the ban on the small newsboy in the law and his effort will be to induce newspapers and newsboys in other cities to work along the same line.

Lynchburg.—Letters written sixty years ago from her home in Connecticut before her marriage by Mrs. Jacob E. Yoder, now of this city to her brother, Lieutenant George H. Whitaker, then of the first California volunteers, have recently been found in the cellar of a deserted hut near Oatman, Arizona, where, presumably, they were lost when a pony express rider was robbed and the mail thrown away. Mrs. Yoder, whose husband was engaged here in public schools for many years before his death, was formerly Miss Anna Whitaker, of Ashford, Conn., and she has learned from Connecticut relatives of the finding of the letters, for which she is to make an effort to secure their return.

Gov. Appoints Mental Health Body.

Governor E. Lee Trinkle authorized the issuance of commissions to the following persons as members of the Commission on Mental Health, which commission was created by an act of the last Legislature: Dr. S. C. Hatcher, of Ashland, to be chairman; Frank Bane, Richmond, to be secretary; Dr. Thomas S. Hening, of Jefferson; Dr. W. D. Prince, of Stony Creek; Charles A. Osborne, of Richmond; Dr. W. F. Drewry, of Petersburg; Dr. A. S. Priddy, of Lynchburg; Dr. Ennion G. Williams, of Richmond; Harris Hart, of Richmond; Dr. Paul V. Anderson, of Richmond, and Miss Annie Mann, of Petersburg.

Petersburg.—Carrying a quart of liquor in personal luggage, from one point to another in the State, or from without the State is not a violation of the law, according to Justice Edwin M. Clements, who rendered this decision after hearing the cases against William G. Nelson, 23, of North Carolina, and Augustus W. Nelson, 25, of Washington, D. C., when they were dismissed on the charge of having liquor in their automobile in which they were traveling from Newbern, N. C., to Washington, D. C.

Washington Sidelights

To Carry Niagara Power to New York

WASHINGTON.—An application filed here with the Federal Power commission shows that the American Super-Power corporation proposes to build a hydro-electric power transmission line all the way from Lewiston, Niagara county, to Yonkers, where connections would be made with local lines suplying New York City. The estimated cost of this line would be $27,457,000, the power corporation promising to supply not only the base load for the electric companies distributing power in New York City, but to supply communities in the south, central and southeastern parts of New York State where power is not now available.

The plan to build a transmission line from the northwestern part of the state to the southeastern means, if carried out, that hydro-electric power would be transported, for the first time in history, several hundred miles from Niagara. Up to this time, Niagara power on the American side has been used principally in Buffalo and the surrounding territory as far southwest as Jamestown and Westfield, and as far east as Syracuse.

The plans were revealed when the Super-Power corporation asked the Federal Power commission for preliminary permits to develop the additional water diversion to be authorized in an amended treaty with Great Britain.

The suggested amendment would allow 80,000 instead of 56,000 cubic feet of water per second to be diverted.

Another project by the company will be to make the present power canal from La Salle to Lewiston suitable for water transportation and also to allow construction of a public waterway from the upper Niagara to the lower Niagara. The state of New York already has granted permission for this route, so that private interests may be induced to bring about the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side.

Artillery and Infantry in U. S. Army

THE American army came out of the war with a vast amount of artillery, but still lacks the ideal types of guns and howitzers which a careful post-war study by army experts indicates to be the most desirable. On the basis of the report of the "caliber board," which made this study in 1918, has been understood that opponents of the Virginia Pilot Association, and others who seek reform in the present laws, planned to renew their efforts at revision if the Governor should convene the extra session.

The "caliber board" found that for the purpose of American field operations there should be six types of weapons, a lightweight gun and howitzer to accompany infantry divisions, a medium-weight pair for corps use, and a heavy team for each field army. The board found that for divisional use, a gun of about 3-inch caliber firing missiles of "man-killing characteristics" weighing not more than 20 pounds and with a maximum range of 15,000 yards, was "ideal," but that the American and French 75s, while not exactly filling requirements, formed a practical substitute.

Who Are the Alaskan Fish Pirates?

VIGOROUS warfare, the Department of Justice has announced, will be made by the government this summer on the outlaws and fish pirates in southeastern Alaskan waters, whose depredations since 1919 have worked serious injury to the Pacific fisheries industry.

The depredations of the fish pirates have been a serious menace to the industry for about three years, says the department. The protection afforded by the Navy department to fishing concerns during the war was withdrawn after the armistice, and during 1919, recent reports from Alaska indicate, there was a veritable bolshevist reign of terror along that coast.

On the other hand, denouncing as "preposterous and malignantly false" the statements of the salmon packing corporations which caused Attorney General Daugherty to declare war on "fish pirates" of Alaska, Dan Sutherland, delegate to congress from Alaska, addressed a heated protest to the Department of Justice, in which he charged that the complainants are the real criminals who are seeking to divert attention from their own operations, and called upon the department to prosecute "both classes of Alaskan fish pirates."

"If the courts will punish the arrogant, selfish and avaricious pirates of Chicago, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, who have always in the past and do at present consider themselves immune from punishment, to an extent commensurate with their crimes, the evidence of which is on file in the department, it will create wholesome regard for the laws by all classes in Alaska," Mr. Sutherland said.

Westward the Farm Star Makes Its Way

OUR slowly emerging real figures of the census of 1920 now present fully to the public attention the gigantic fact of the surpassing farm wealth of the United States, says the Boston Transcript. They give the total value of the farm property of this country on January 1, 1920, as $77,924,100,000, and the value of farm crops for the year 1919 as $14,755,369,000. This was an increase in the value of farm property from $3,967,343,580 in 1850 and from $20,439,901,164 in 1900, and in the value of farm products from $8,417,000,000 in 1900, showing a rapid and indeed wonderful progress all around. The progress of the aggregate agricultural wealth of the United States is one of the most salient phenomena of the world's history.

The tendency revealed is one of the movement of agricultural production from the east westward. The star of the farmer has been moving westward for a hundred years. It is now central over Iowa, which is by far the richest farm state in the Union. Farm property in 1920, in that state, was valued at $8,524,871,000, which is almost $2,000,000,000 ahead of the nearest rival state, Illinois, whose farm values were $6,606,767,000. But Texas surpassed Iowa in the value of its crops—a circumstance due to the immense money value of cotton and beef as well as of corn in 1919. In farm values, the states which come nearest to Iowa and Illinois are, in order, Texas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, California, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The once imperial state of New York is thirteenth on the list.

Arkansas to Demand New State Lines

ARKANSAS has prepared for filing in the Supreme court an original suit in which it will claim not only all of the bed of the Red river, recently awarded to the United States in the boundary dispute between Oklahoma and Texas, but all that part of Texas east of the 100th degree of longitude west from London, and north of the 32d degree of north latitude.

Counsel for Arkansas stated that a 70-mile strip of territory east of the present western boundary of Louisiana also would be claimed and that the Supreme court would be asked to remove existing confusion as to what constituted the "Mexican" boundary line, referred to by congress in the enabling act of 1836, by which Arkansas was admitted into the union.

Should the Supreme court hold that the "Mexican" boundary line which was to be a part of the southern boundary of Arkansas means the "Spanish" boundary line as fixed by the treaty of 1819, then the 32d degree of latitude, counsel for Arkansas will contend, must be the southern boundary of the state from Louisiana to the 100th degree of longitude. However, should the court accept Arkansas' interpretation that the "Mexican" boundary referred to by congress was the Rio Grande, its decision must transfer to Arkansas all of Texas east of the 100th degree of longitude.

Recently Arkansas was denied permission by the Supreme court to intervene in the Oklahoma-Texas boundary case, when it sought to assert title to the bed of the Red river, which was then in dispute.

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